



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox in Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Wash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, April 22, as follows:

Relative to my telegram of April 12, stating that a case of smallpox had developed in the wards, I have the honor to make the following report:

The patient was transferred from Seattle on April 8 for contusion of lower extremity. He developed a fever on the 9th, was isolated on the 11th, and the diagnosis of smallpox was positively made on the 12th. Pending arrangements with the local authorities, he was isolated in a tent in the hospital yard, where he remained until the morning of the 20th, when he was removed to the isolation hospital by the county health officer. The entire personnel of the hospital was vaccinated, and all possible precautionary measures in the way of disinfection have been taken.

There is at present one case isolated in the hospital with symptoms somewhat suspicious of the disease, but a positive diagnosis can not be made for a day or two.

Smallpox on steamship Senator at Seattle, Wash.

Assistant Surgeon Ames reports, April 14, as follows:

I have the honor to report a case of smallpox in the person of a fireman of the steamer *Senator*, who applied for relief at the out-patient office of the Service April 13, 1904. The patient was held until arrangements could be made with the city health officer for his removal to the county pesthouse. The crew of the vessel, numbering 84 persons, were carefully inspected, but no further cases were found. All showing no evidence of recent successful vaccination were vaccinated, and the forecabin of the vessel was fumigated with sulphur.

The officer in command at Port Townsend quarantine was advised of my action by wire, and pursuant to his instructions the vessel was allowed to proceed to-day on her voyage.

*Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.**Report from Lowelltown, Me.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby reports as follows:

April 19. Persons from Quebec for Maine lumber camps inspected, 137; vaccinated, 39; disinfected, 8.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond, at Van Buren, reports April 23, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Sanitary work in Madawaska region week ended April 23, 1904. Number cases smallpox under supervision, none; of these, previously reported, none; new cases, none; houses under quarantine, none; persons vaccinated, 1; miles of territory covered, 24.